ments, for the moment, regardless of the salary, but solely with the view of acquiring experience, and in the hope of getting a footing. On the other hand, there are established practitioners who take the appointments at any salary, sooner than let them fall into the hands of the pinch-pauper guardians. The guardians, it must be admitted, incompetent as they are to fix upon such remuneration for the Union-doctors, are free from moral guilt in this business. They see clearly enough the motives of the competing candidates, and sordidly take advantage of them, playing the one party off against the other. This, is to say the least of it, very reprehensible, for the commissioners and the guardians must know, judging from the main-springs of human actions, that when the doctor is insufficiently paid, the pauper-patient must in one way or another be the sufferer. This, in fact, was admitted, avowed, and by no one contradicted, at the late convocation at Hanover-square.

It is now established beyond a doubt, that a grievance and a remedy exist, as in the medical department of the new Poor Law. The question, then, is, what is the remedy for this evil? whence is it to come? who is to apply it? 

From the guardians, the doctors say that there is nothing to do this. The resolutions passed at the Hanover-square Rooms, the vials of their wrath are poured forth most abundantly on the devoted heads of the pinch-pauper guardians. Let the poor-law medical officers agree upon such scales of remuneration, and then approach the commissioners on such scales of remuneration would, at all events, be practicable in the new unions, it would be the best. Soon after I resigned the post of surgeon I found that system of remuneration, and the whole medical establishment broken up as too expensive. The poor have been ever since farmed out, and it has been found the cheaper way.

When I was engaged in parochial practice as surgeon to the Union for the medicines prescribed, than to the houses of the Union attendants. In every case there ought to be a medical attendant for every parish. What has been observed, would be insufficient, even if all his time were given, exclusively, to the Union practice.

The FATAL CHLOROFORM CASE AT NEWCASTLE.

To the Editor of the Lancet.

Sir,—The recent fatal case of inhalation of chloroform appears to confirm in a melancholy manner the remarks contained in my paper in The Lancet of the 12th instant, respecting the danger arising from the cumulative property of the agent when administered on a large scale. The alarming symptoms came on after the cloth with chloroform was removed from the patient's face. Some of Dr. Simpson's observations on this case confirm the view I have taken. He says—"I have seen in a few cases such a blanched state of the lips, as I suppose is the beginning of chloroform narcosis, without anything in the manner of a convulsion or the respiration temporarily suspended." It may be presumed, that the cases Dr. Simpson has seen were under effects of chloroform in a very powerful, and deep doses of chloroform, simulating syncope, and with the respiration temporarily suspended." It may be presumed, that the cases Dr. Simpson has seen were under effects of chloroform in a very powerful, and deep doses of chloroform, simulating syncope, and with the respiration temporarily suspended." It may be presumed, that the cases Dr. Simpson has seen were under effects of chloroform in a very powerful, and deep doses of chloroform, simulating syncope, and with the respiration temporarily suspended. From the guardians, just as little. I venture to suggest, that the succeeding candidates, and the commissioners must know, judging from the main-springs of human actions, that when the doctor is insufficiently paid, the pauper-patient must in one way or another be the sufferer. This, in fact, was admitted, avowed, and by no one contradicted, at the late convocation at Hanover-square.

It has been always my opinion, that if the same system were adoptable in the new unions, it would be the best. Soon after I resigned the post of surgeon I found that system of remuneration, and the whole medical establishment broken up as too expensive. The poor have been ever since farmed out, and it has been found the cheaper way. When I was engaged in parochial practice as surgeon to the Union for the medicines prescribed, than to the houses of the Union attendants. In every case there ought to be a medical attendant for every parish. What has been observed, would be insufficient, even if all his time were given, exclusively, to the Union practice.

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